ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

1909-10.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.





CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1911

Price Ten Annas or 1s.

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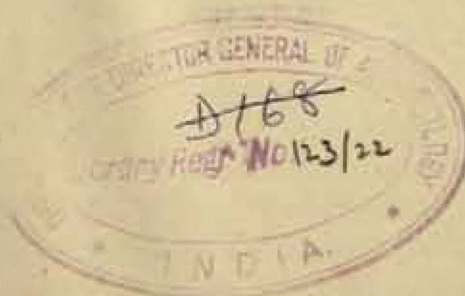
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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. The main works of conservation carried out in the Northern Circle related to the Mughal palaces in the Forts of Agra, Delhi and Lahore. That on Akbar's palace in the Agra Fort now approaches completion. The other buildings here which received special attention were the Angūrī Bāgh, the Amar Siṅgh Gate, the Chitōṛī Gate and the Mōtī Masjid. In the Delhi Fort also the improvement of the historical buildings is being carried on systematically. The whole group of the palace buildings of Shāh Jahān has been fenced off and the resuscitation of the main palace garden, Hayāt Bakhsh, has made constant progress, the ancient waterchannels and causeways having been completely restored. Among other buildings at Delhi, I must mention the Tomb of Humāyūn where the waterchannels in the garden were repaired, the Khirki Masjid, the repairs on which were completed, and the Mōth kī Masjid on which some preliminary repairs were carried out. In the Lahore Fort material progress is hindered by the fact that the oldest portion of the Mughal palace is still being occupied for utilitarian purposes. It is gratifying to record that in November 1909 a Committee of Military experts met at Lahore to consider the feasibility of resigning certain buildings in the Fort for conservation as ancien monuments, Mr. R. Froude Tucker, the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, being present. In the course of the year Mr. Tucker examined the Diwān-i-'ām in the Lahore Fort with interesting results. Other ancient monuments near Lahore which received attention are the garden of Jahāngīr's Tomb at Shāhdara with the adjoining Sarāī and the Tomb of Nūr Jahān and also the Shālimār Gardens. For particulars I may refer to Mr. Tucker's Progress Report. Among Hindu monuments in the Northern Circle I must mention the ancient brick temple at Bhītargāon in the Cawnpore district which was repaired at a cost of R1,106. Conservation.

2. In the Western Circle the work of conservation has been very considerable comprising not less than sixty-six items in the Bombay Presidency alone. The list published by Mr. Cousens in his Progress Report comprises Buddhist, Brahmanical, Moslem and Christian monuments. Extensive repairs were carried out on the well-known Brahmanical cave temples of Elephanta. The Buddhist caves at Nāsik also received due attention, and likewise the Hindu temples at Gadag. Among Muhammadan monuments those at Aḥmadābād and Bījāpur rank prominently. At Sarkhēj near the former place the Harem, the ruined palace and the mosques of Malik Isan-ul-Mulk and of Sayyid Usmān were preserved. The buildings at Bījāpur on which repairs were carried out are the Jal Mandir, the Āsār Maḥal, the Ibrāhīm Rauza (rebuilding roof in Mezzanine Gallery) and some minor edifices. Finally I mention the old Portuguese Fort at Revadaṇḍa, Kolaba District.

3. It is gratifying to note that in the Hyderabad State special attention is being paid to the preservation of ancient buildings. The Nizam's Government has shown its enlightened interest in the matter by extending their care both to Moslem and pre-Moslem monuments. At the instance of Lord Minto the restoration of the Tower of Victory at Daulatābād has been undertaken at an estimated cost of R13,919. At Aurangābād that of the so-called Bībī kā Maqbarah (*i.e.*, the Mausoleum of Rubia-ud-Daurāni, the wife of Auranzēb) has likewise been taken in hand, the cost being estimated at R5,000. A similar amount is proposed to be spent on the Mosque of Gulburgah. For repairs to the well-known cave temples of Ellora a sum of R6,329 was sanctioned and the work reported to be in progress. For the not less famous caves at Ajanta an estimate of R13,919 has been prepared. Whereas the Nizam's Government is thus displaying a singular activity and liberality in the preservation of national monuments, the States of Central India and Rajputana have shown little zeal in this matter. No works of any importance were carried out with the only exception of that of preserving the temples at Khajuraho in the Chattarpur State of Bundelkhand which is making constant progress under the able superintendence of Mr. R. A. Manly. No less than ten temples were repaired at a cost of R19,056, supplied by the Government of India.

4. In the Eastern Circle the works of conservation number not less than 105 cases, the great majority of which (64) relate to buildings in Western Bengal. Here also the monuments repaired are both numerous and varied in their character. The work of clearing the sand from the compound of the Black Pagoda at Konārak in Orissa was continued. Measures were taken for the protection of the Maṇiyār Maṭh at Rājgir, the ancient Rājagṛiha, in the Gayā district. The two Aśōka capitals of Rāmpūrvā in the Champāran district were removed to the Calcutta Museum. The repairs on the Dargāh of Makhdūm Shāh and the conservation works on the tank south of the Dargāh were continued. An obelisk was erected on the battlefield of Plassey. The most important works in Assam related to the temple of Hayagrīva at Hajo in the Kāmrūp district, the two temples on the north bank of Jaysāgar near Sibsāgar and the Bishnudole temple in the same division. In Eastern Bengal the work of preservation on the Mosque of Kusumbha was brought to completion. In the Central Provinces two important works were carried out in the Bilāspur district, namely, the restoration of the two Hindu temples at Janjgir which was completed, and the repairs to the Mahādēō Temple at Pāli. The re-building of the walls of the Śiva temple at Deo Baloda, the repairs to the Jāmi' Masjid and some other monuments at Burhānpur were likewise brought to completion.

5. As regards conservation in the Southern Circle, attention centres in the important group of partly ruined buildings at Hampi, the ancient Vijayanagar, which, though not among the oldest monuments of the Deccan, possess such unique interest for the history of Southern India during the 14th and 15th centuries. A sum of nearly R8,000 was spent on the Vijayanagar buildings in the year under review. Other important works in this circle were the preservation of the rock fort at Gooty in the Anantapur district and repairs to the Gandikota temple in the Cuddapah district. Measures were also taken to preserve the ancient fort wall of Georgetown at Madras. The number of works of preservation in the Southern Circle comes to sixty-four. In Burma the chief works of conservation concerned the Mandalay palace, the spire of which was rebuilt, and the monuments of Pagan. In the Frontier Circle the work of conserving the Buddhist site at Takht-i-Bāhi was continued and considerable progress made

For further particulars I may refer to the progress reports of the respective circles.

6. It was pointed out in last year's Report that with regard to the application of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act there exists a considerable divergence of opinion, and consequently a great variance of action in the different provinces. In the matter of declaring ancient monuments protected, the Act is certainly nowhere better understood and applied with greater success than in the Bombay Presidency. Here no less than 105 monuments were declared protected, including the Buddhist *Stūpa* at Mīrpur Khās in Sind, the Pāṇḍō Lēṇā caves at Nāsik and the old Dutch Factory at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri district. In the Northern Circle the progress has been much slower. In the Panjāb twenty-four Brahmanical and Buddhist buildings were declared protected by notification of 9th December 1909, the proposal having been made by the Superintendent on the 9th March 1907. It appears that the delay in giving effect to the proposal was partly due to objections raised by district officers. Another difficulty is the circumstance that several of the monuments in question are not distinct buildings but ancient sites. It is, however, evident that protection of the latter against the depredations of treasure seekers is often even more wanted than that of well-preserved and well-defined monuments. In the Panjāb not a single Muhammadan monument was declared protected in the course of the year. In the United Provinces the number of buildings which were declared protected was not more than four. But the Archæological Surveyor has made proposals with regard to twenty-three Muhammadan monuments in the Panjāb, seven in the United Provinces and one in Ajmir. It appears that in each and every case the proposal emanated from the Archæological Officer. In the Frontier Circle the ancient site of Taxila situated in the Hazara district was declared protected. In Burma twenty-one monuments were declared protected and in Bengal eight. Ancient Monuments Act.

In Burma section 18 (1) of the Act prohibiting the removal of sculptures, inscriptions and other antiquities from certain areas was applied to not less than twenty-eight localities.

7. A new scheme has been framed for the listing of ancient monuments in the Panjāb. The proposed list will contain every monument, ancient site, or other archæological relic with a full account of their history and the legends connected with them, their archæological and artistic features, their inscriptions, their present condition and the measures necessary to secure their safety. The monuments will be dealt with according to their geographical distribution and an archæological map of each district will be added with full bibliographical references, photographic illustrations and a complete index. Besides giving a full account of each individual monument, it it proposed also to preface the volumes with general chapters dealing respectively with the history, topography, art, architecture and numismatics of the province and thus to make the work a complete compendium of all branches of archæology. In Rajputana Mr. Bhandarkar has been able to devote most of his time to the listing of monuments, with the result that constant progress has been made. The States in which materials for the proposed list have been collected in the year under review are Jaipur and Jodhpur. In Burma Mr. Taw Sein Ko prepared lists of ancient monuments and historical sites for the Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions. Descriptive lists of monuments are badly wanted for Central India and the North-West Frontier Province, both territories particularly rich in archæological remains. For all other provinces more or less complete and accurate lists exist, but they require constantly to be revised and supplemented. Listing of monuments.

Museums and minor antiquities.

8. With regard to museum administration the most important fact to be recorded is the passing of the Indian Museum Act on the 18th March 1910, in section 2(1)(*a*) of which it has been laid down that the Director General of Archæology will be one of the Trustees of the Museum. How far this measure will tend to remedy the long neglect, from which the archæological section has suffered, will largely depend on the special staff of experts which the Director General will be able to employ on museum work. As a preliminary measure the Government have sanctioned the appointment of an Indian Assistant Superintendent, on the understanding that the Director General should be at liberty to depute either him or any other member of his staff for work in the Calcutta Museum.

9. In the United Provinces the year under review has been one of singular progress with regard to museum administration. It has been decided by the Local Government that the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, which was hitherto housed in two of the Oudh palace buildings, ill-suited for the purposes of a museum, will be transferred to a more spacious and suitable edifice in the Kaisar Bāgh, up to recently occupied by the Canning College and purchased by the Local Government for the sum of R2,10,000. The Archæological Department has been consulted on the manner in which the different sections could be best distributed over this building. The new museum at Sārnāth is now nearly completed, except for some decorative details. As soon as the inner fittings are finished, it will be possible to remove the sculptures and inscriptions into the new building. Some repairs have been carried out to the Municipal Museum at Muttra (Mathurā), so as to provide more space and light. The cost of these repairs had been estimated at R4,000, to which the Government of India contributed a grant of R2,000 on the understanding that an equal sum should be found locally. But after the sum of R2,000 granted by the Government of India had been spent, the Municipal Board of Muttra declared themselves unable to provide the remainder, so that a considerable part of the proposed work had to be abandoned. Here I may also mention that the Trustees of the M. A. O. College at Aligarh intend establishing a museum at that place.

10. In the matter of antiquarian collections the Bombay Presidency does not occupy as prominent a place as in other branches of archæological activity. We may fortunately look to improvement, when the Prince of Wales' Museum at Bombay will be ready, in which it is hoped proper provision will be made for an archæological section representative of Western India and placed under expert management. A Board of Trustees which includes the Superintendent of Archæology has been constituted. It is understood that the collection of antiquities preserved in the Superintendent's office at Poona will be made over to the Prince of Wales' Museum. The Archæological section of the Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay is very poor. It is reported that in the course of the year this Museum lost its collection of gold coins by theft. Further particulars are not available, but it may serve as a warning not to exhibit valuables without proper precautions being taken for their safety. In the case of coins, it deserves recommendation to exhibit only electrotyped imitations, the originals being kept in a safe or strong room.

Acquisitions.

11. The most valuable acquisition made in the course of the year was that of the important collection of gems brought together by the late Colonel G. G. Pearse. It was purchased by the Government of India at a cost of R3,900

nd has been deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. It is hoped that it will shortly be possible to make proper arrangements for its exhibition. Besides, a considerable number of ancient coins were acquired for the Calcutta Museum, ncluding Mughal coins which were purchased for R1,098 from the Bahāwalpur State. The collection of Tibetan antiquities brought together by Mr. A. H. Francke in the course of his tour in Indian Tibet will also be placed in the Calcutta Museum. The Delhi Museum of Archæology was enriched with some robes and jewellery once in the possession of Zīnat Maḥall Bēgam the wife of Bahādur Shāh, the last king of Delhi. Among other objects I mention some ancient Mughal paintings and an autograph of General Nicholson. The collection of coins relating to the different dynasties which once ruled at Delhi was completed with the assistance of Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S. The archæological section of the Madras Museum was augmented by certain copper plates purchased by Mr. Rea for R30. For the Poona Museum also some old pictures and coins were obtained through Mr. Cousens. The Mathurā Museum collection was again increased with a number of sculptures and inscriptions acquired locally by Pandit Radha Krishna. The total expenditure on the purchase of antiquities amounted to R10,700.

12. Regarding Treasure Trove acquisitions the following information has been received. In the Panjāb 202 coins were examined, the great bulk being Mughal silver coins. Of these a number of 109 were distributed among various Museums. In Ajmer 257 mediæval coins were examined. The Asiatic Society of Bombay reported on 739 coins, out of which 421 were distributed. In the Central Provinces 1,605 coins were examined, and 994 out of the number were acquired for different museums. In Madras, besides a small collection of coins, a gold reliquary from Amarāvatī was acquired, some copper and bronze images, a copper treasure chest containing jewels for idols, and two copper plates of the 18th century. Among the coins there are two Roman silver coins, which were received from the Collector of Coimbatore. One appears to be a coin of Quintus Cassius Longinus (60 B.C.) and the other which is very much worn appears to be one of Augustus. Treasure Trove.

13. In last year's report mention was made of the discovery of an important inscription on a stone column at Bēsnagar in Gwalior State. It records that this pillar was erected by one Hēliodōros, the son of Diōn who calls himself a Bhāgavata (*i. e.*, a worshipper of Kṛishṇa) and came from Taxila in the Panjāb as an ambassador of King Antialkidas. After this interesting discovery Mr. Marshall was anxious to carry on some excavation on the site which is known to be that of the ancient city of Vidiśā. The Gwalior Darbār, however, preferred to have the work done by one of the State officials, the results of whose diggings have just been made public. Mr. Marshall had to fall back on the ancient site of Bhītā near Allahābād which is that of a country town without any recorded history. The town, however, ceased to exist during the Gupta period and the comparatively early date of the surface remains has made it possible to reach strata of a remoter Indian civilisation than have hitherto been accessible to the spade. Mr. Marshall's explorations throw much light on the domestic architecture of that early period and have yielded numerous minor antiquities, such as inscribed sealings and well-preserved terra-cottas, some of which appear to be pre-Mauryan. Exploration.

14. The discovery of the relic-casket of King Kanishka in a tumulus near Peshawar has been one of the most remarkable of last yea's results. The

relics transferred in a new golden casket were made over to a deputation of Burmese Buddhists by H. E. the Viceroy and it is understood that they will be worthily enshrined in a new Pagoda at Mandalay. Further exploration of Shāhji-ki-dhērī, the mound in which the casket was found, had to be postponed owing to claims having been raised by the owner of the site which had to be settled by litigation. Dr. Spooner, therefore, resumed excavation at Sahri Bahlōl which in 1907-08 had yielded such valuable finds. In the present year the results achieved proved not less satisfactory. Dr. Spooner unearthed a large number of Graeco-Buddhist sculptures of a very superior class, including some new scenes of Buddha's life and a series of Jātakas. His finds include a Sassanian silver coin.

15. In the Northern Circle no exploration was done owing to my absence on leave, with the exception of the discovery of stray sculptures and inscriptions made at Muttra (Mathurā) by Pandit Radha Krishna. These have all been placed in the local museum. With reference to the inscribed pieces, it is noteworthy that the majority belong to the reign of the Kushaṇa King Huvishka. The Pandit's discoveries also bear out the fact that side by side with Buddhism and Jainism there flourished in ancient Mathurā the popular cults of the Nāgas and the Yakshas. In the Eastern Circle no works of exploration were undertaken owing to the lamented death of Dr. Bloch which occurred in the beginning of the cold season.

16. In the Western Circle the most notable work of research was the excavation of a Buddhist *Stūpa* at Mīrpur Khās in Sind which resulted in the discovery of a gold reliquary and terra-cotta Buddha figures of excellent workmanship. Mr. Cousens has arrived at the conclusion that in the early centuries of the Christian era, the prevailing religion of Sind was Buddhism. In the Southern Circle Mr. Rea continued his excavation of the Buddhist site of Rāmatīrthan, Vizagapatam district, and unearthed several more buildings, chiefly *chaityas*, and long rows of cells for the accommodation of the monks. Mr. Taw Sein Ko conducted excavations at the Singyidaing Pagoda, Kanthonzindaung and the Atwin Moktaw Pagoda at Hmawza and at Yathemyo, 5 miles to the east of Prome.

Mr. A. H. Francke's tour in Indian Tibet.

17. For a special work of research in territories bordering on Tibet the Government of India have been fortunate in securing the services of the well-known Tibetan scholar, the Rev. A. H. Francke, of the Moravian Mission. During the months of June-November Mr. Francke made an extensive tour of exploration through the Indo-Tibetan frontier districts of Bashahr (Kanāwar), Spiti, Rubshu, and Ladakh, in the course of which he collected valuable epigraphical material bearing on the history of those regions. Among the many important discoveries made by Mr. Francke I wish only to mention that of the key to the script used in the seal of the Dalai Lama which had hitherto puzzled Tibetan scholars. Mr. Francke was accompanied on his tour by Babu Pindi Lal, photographer attached to the Frontier Circle, who brought back one hundred and sixty excellent photographs showing views, buildings and antiquities of those little frequented mountain tracts. The nature of the country made the task of Mr. Francke and of his assistant a very arduous one, but results of unusual interest have rewarded their labours. I wish here to give expression to my gratitude to the Moravian Mission Board for thus generously placing Mr. Francke's invaluable services at the disposal of this Department.

18. [1] The inscriptions copied or brought to light during the period under review number about 1,120. This number is the highest on record and is accounted for by the Muhammadan inscriptions which have gone up to 205. Epigraphy.

19. In the Frontier Circle, the excavations at Sahri Bahlôl yielded a certain number of potsherds inscribed in Kharōshṭhī characters. A Persian epigraph of the time of Shâh Jahān was discovered by Mian Wasi-ud-Din in a mosque in Peshawar city. It is dated in A. H. 1039 (A. D. 1629) and records the building of a bridge near that town.

20. In the Northern Circle, Pandit Radha Krishna has continued his labours on behalf of the Mathurā Museum with undiminished enthusiasm and has acquired a considerable number of inscribed sculptures. Ten inscriptions have been copied, of which nine belong to the Kushaṇa period and range in date from the year 31 to the year 84. Four are of the time of Huvishka and the one dated in the year 84 belongs to that of Vāsudeva. Dr. Vogel has found additional proof of the prevalence of Nāga worship in ancient Mathurā in an inscribed statuette which was being worshipped as Dāu-jī, *i.e.*, Baldēv in a temple in the city of Mathurā. The inscription is dated in the year 52 and shows that the statuette was made during the reign of Huvishka. It is only twelve years later than the Chhargāon Nāga statue set up in the year 40 and in the reign of the same king. At Mōrā, Dr. Vogel has found the remains of a building with considerable fragments of images in the Kushaṇa style which belong apparently to four standing figures, three male and one female. He connects these fragments with the "images of the five heroes" mentioned in the Mōrā inscription of the Great Satrap Rājūvula. In this case, the inscription on the female figure, dated during the reign of Huvishka, would show that Rājūvula and his son were not independent rulers of Mathurā, but governors under the Kushaṇa king Huvishka, provided the two records are contemporaneous.

21. In the Archæological Surveyor's section Maulvi Muhammad Shu'aib has copied sixty-one Muhammedan inscriptions and Mr. Zafar Hasan, the Government of India scholar, one hundred and forty-four. One of the former found at Hansi in the Hissar District (Panjāb) is dated in A. H. 593 (A.D. 1197) during the reign of Shahābud-dīn Ghōrī and is one of the oldest Musalmān inscriptions in India. Another in the Purānā Qila' (Indrapat) near Delhi records that "12 bighas of land with a pucca well near the Qila' Kuhna" were bought and a "temple of Shrī Krishna Bhagwān was erected." The income of the land was to be spent on the temple.

22. In the Eastern Circle, duplicate estampages were taken of all the remaining inscriptions at the old stone temple of Markanda Rishi at the village of Markandi in the Central Provinces. An estampage has also been prepared of the big Sirpur inscription now in the Rāipur Museum.

23. In the Western Circle, impressions have been taken of forty-two inscriptions. One of them found at Chāṭsu in Jaipur State, which though not dated, cannot be later than the tenth century A.D., gives an account of an entirely new Guhila dynasty. It records the erection of a temple of Murāri by the Guhila king Bālāditya in memory of his dead queen Raṭṭavā, daughter of the Chāhamana king Śivarāja. At Jiṇmāta (Jaipur State) the date V. E. 1162 has been found for the imperial Chāhamāna king

[1] Sections 18-25 of the present report have been contributed by the Government Epigraphist Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya.

Prithvirâja I. and V. E. 1196 for Arṇōrāja of the same dynasty. The earliest inscription discovered in the Western Circle during the last field season was found at Sakrāī, not far from Jiṇmātā. The date is Saṁvat 879 and the inscription records the rebuilding of a *Maṇḍapa* by certain merchants in front of the goddess Śaṅkarā who is now called Śākambharī.

24. In the Southern Circle, 789 inscriptions have been copied by the Assistant Superintendent, of which six are copper-plates and the rest stone inscriptions. The earliest of all the inscriptions discovered by the Department during the year are from Southern India where two more caverns with rock-cut beds and Brâhmī epigraphs were brought to light in the Madura District. An archaic stone inscription from Olakkūr in the South Arcot District (No. 356 of 1909) furnished the name of a hitherto unknown king (or chief), *viz.*, Prithivī-viṭapāṇkura Adiyaraiyaṇ who probably belonged to the Pallava family. Another Pallava king is Dantinandivarman known from an inscription at Tiruveḷḷarai near Trichinopoly who claims to belong to the Brahmakshatra family. Of the copper-plates, one is dated in A.D. 674 and belongs to the reign of the Western Chalukya king Vikramâditya I. It proves that he advanced as far south as the banks of the river Kāvēri in his expedition against the Pallavas of Kāñchī. Another copper-plate grant belongs to the Eastern Chalukya king Ammarâja II. (A.D. 945-70). Its historical portion is almost identical with that of the Mahiyapûṇḍi grant (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 47-56). The Bezwada inscription of Yuddhamalla is an interesting ancient Telugu record in verse which may be assigned to the 9th century A.D. It shows that literary Telugu flourished even before the time of the earliest known Telugu work composed in the 11th century A.D. It is worthy of note that a portion of this inscription has to be read from the bottom upwards. The remaining inscriptions of the Southern Circle belong to the Pallava, Gaṅga-Pallava, Chōḷa, Pāṇḍya, Western Chālukya, Kākatīya, Hoysaḷa and Vijayanagara dynasties and to the kings of Koṅgu. Among the minor families represented in the collection for 1909-10 are the Ummatūr chiefs, the Nāyakas of Madura, the rulers of Mysore, the Reḍḍis of Koṇḍavīḍu and the Qúṭbshāhīs of Golkonda.

25. In Burma estampages of fifty-three inscriptions were procured from the Prome, Rangoon, Pegu, Magwe, Thayetmyo and Sagaing districts. Of these, twenty-six arr in the Talaing language, while the rest are in Burmese dating from the 12th and later centuries of the Christian era.

Survey drawings.

26. In connection with Dr. Spooner's excavations, a complete survey of the Sahrī Bahlōl site was made by Mr. A. J. Wilson, late of the Survey of India. The map, on which all mounds within a radius of two miles of the main village are shown on a scale of 6″ to the mile, will be of distinct use to scholars, as the locality is archæologically one of the most important in the Frontier Circle. Mr. Cousens, in the course of his excavation of the Buddhist *stûpa* at Mīrpur Khâs, had four drawings of that monument prepared to which are to be added two very fine coloured drawings of a glass bowl and pottery unearthed at Brāhmanābād Mansūrah in the previous year. Under Mr. Tucker's supervision eight more drawings of buildings in the Agra Fort were prepared. Mr. Longhurst had eleven drawings made relating to monuments in the Central Provinces. Seven more drawings of the Mandalay Palace were made and the entire set was expected to be completed by the end of June 1910.

Contravention of standing orders.

27. The only cases of contravention of standing orders are reported from Burma. It appears that some damage was done to the outermost walls of the

Fort at Ara and also to the Shwezigon Pagoda and other buildings. In the former instance the injury was due to Public Works Department contractors and in the latter to treasure hunters. After a personal inspection, the local Superintendent made a report to the Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing, who issued orders to prevent further vandalism. In the same locality, the circuit walls of certain historical monasteries were broken down in the course of repairs to the Sandamani Pagoda.

28. In the course of his cold winter tour Mr. Marshall visited Peshawar, Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Chitorgarh, Eran, Calcutta, Bankipore, Mau, Bhikna, Panchpahari, Benares, Allahabad, Muttra, Parkham, Bhita, Bombay, Poona, Bhaja, Hallebid, Belur, Madras, Bayana and Ambala. Mr. Venkayya, the Government Epigraphist, visited Calcutta, Waltair, Benares, Sarnath, Agra, Delhi, Muttra, Gokul, Allahabad, Vizagapatam, Madras, Ootacamund, Anakapalle, Gaya, Bodh Gaya and Lucknow. Details of the tours accomplished by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents will be found in the Provincial Progress Reports. Tours.

29. The Archæological Reports published during the year under review comprise the Annual Report, Part I, for 1907-08, and Part II for 1905-06 and 1906-07, eight Provincial Reports and Parts VII—VIII of Volume IX and Parts I—IV of Volume X of the *Epigraphia Indica*. Two illustrated monographs were brought out, namely *Pallava Architecture* by Mr. Alexander Rea, and *Akbar's Tomb, Sikandarah* by the late Mr. Edmund W. Smith. These two important works form volumes XXXIV and XXXV, respectively, of the Imperial Series of Archæological Survey Reports. The volume on Akbar's Tomb was edited by Mr. Marshall with the aid of Mr. Nicholls and Dr. Horovitz from papers and notes left by the late Mr. Edmund Smith. It is gratifying to mention in this connection that the Government of India have sanctioned the publication of seventy-six plates containing one hundred and sixteen coloured drawings relating to tile mosaics on the Lahore Fort. It has been decided that the plates will be preliminarily published in five consecutive numbers of the Journal of Indian Art and afterwards as a Report of the Archæological Survey. The cost of publication has been estimated at £550. Publications.

30. In the course of the year the Central Library was augmented by some 650 volumes, of which some 250 were obtained either by exchange or free and the rest purchased. The books acquired by purchase include some valuable works relating to classical archæology such as Conrad Cichorius, *Die Reliefs der Traianssäule* (Berlin 1896-1900), Petersen, Domaszewski and Calderini, *Die Marcussäule* (Munich 1896), Hermann Thiersch, *Pharos Antike* (Leipzig and Berlin 1909) and Theodor Schreiber, *Die Hellenistischen Reliefbilder* (Leipzig 1889-94). The *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, of which volumes I—X and XVIII were obtained, is another important acquisition. An arrangement was made with the Pāṇini Office, Allahabad, for the exchange of publications. Library.

31. The Department has suffered a great loss by the death of Dr. T. Bloch which occurred on the 20th October 1909. During the nine years he was connected with the survey he has carried on valuable research work, the results of which published in Reports and Oriental Journals bear testimony to his wide knowledge of Indian antiquities and languages. Dr. M. A. Stein was appointed to succeed as Superintendent of the Eastern Circle, but as he was on special deputation in England, Mr. A. H. Longhurst was selected to Personnel.

officiate in Bengal and had to return from the Panjàb where he was then acting for me as Superintendent of the Northern Circle. He joined on the 26th November, having left Pandit Hirananda in charge of the Lahore Office from 24th November till 3rd January 1910 when I returned from combined leave.

32. By Home Department letter No. 31, of the 18th January 1910, the Government of India sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, on a pay of R300—25—500 a month, to be attached to this office, to enable the Director General to depute from time to time either the officer in question or another member of his office staff to assist in the supervision of the archæological section of the Indian Museum. Pandit Daya Ram Sahni was selected for the post which was to be a gazetted one. Babu Rakhal Das Banerjee was appointed to succeed Pandit Daya Ram as Excavation Assistant on a pay of R200—10—250 per mensem and it was decided that the services of the former would be placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, pending a final decision on the question of transferring the archæological section of the Museum to this Department.

33. Pandit Natesan Aiyar and Maulvi Zafar Hasan continued to hold the Government of India archæological scholarships for Sanskrit and Arabic-Persian respectively.

J. PH. VOGEL, PH. D.,

Officiating Director-General of Archæology in India.

Appendix A.

Special grant-in-aid.—The lakh of rupees provided by the Government of India for assisting the Local Governments in special archæological works was allotted as follows:—

	R
Madras	5,000
Bombay	10,000
Bengal	5,328
United Provinces	17,740
Panjab	13,000
Burma	6,000
Central India	8,000
Excavations	8,000
Library	5,000
Purchase of antiquities	10,700
Mr. Francke's deputation to Western Tibet	6,500
Gold casket to hold the relics of Buddha unearthed at Shāhjī-kī-Dhērī, Peshawar	2,262
Total	97,530

Appendix B.

Expenditure on the Archæological Department for the year 1908-09.

		R
Southern Circle	Archæology	24,927
	Epigraphy	11,376
Western Circle		25,369
Eastern "		14,154
Northern "	Superintendent	17,833
	Surveyor	14,717
Frontier "		13,640
Burma "		22,514
Director General of Archæology and Government Epigraphist		69,939
	Total	2,14,469

Expenditure on conservation and excavations including grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenues.

		R
Madras	Conservation	38,866
	Excavations	3,965
Bombay		33,950
" (Native States)		442
Central India		20,449
Bengal		22,644
Eastern Bengal and Assam		14,329
Central Provinces		14,201
United Provinces	Buddhist and Hindu Monuments	34,425
	Muhammadan and British Monuments	46,375
Panjab	Buddhist and Hindu Monuments	428
	Muhammadan "	52,812
Ajmer		5,381
Burma		18,327
N.-W. F. Province		1,000
" (Excavations)		2,808
Excavations by Director General		6,000
Antiquities		10,700
	Total	3,27,102

Appendix B—*contd.*

Special charges.

	R
Director General's Annual Report	5,000
Epigraphia Indica	737
Other Archæological publications	...
Mr. Francke's deputation to Indian Tibet	6,500
Total	12,237
GRAND TOTAL	5,53,808

Appendix C.

Drawings and photographs prepared by the Department.

Drawings :—

Southern Circle	57
Western ,,	10
Eastern ,,	11
Northern ,, Superintendent	9
Northern ,, Surveyor	30
Burma ,,	19
Frontier ,,	1
Director General of Archæology	10
Total	147

Photographs :—

Southern Circle	326
Western ,,	282
Eastern ,,	29
Northern ,, Superintendent	109
Northern ,, Surveyor	202
Burma ,,	109
Frontier ,,	337
Director General of Archæology	490
Total	1,884

APPENDIX D.

List of photographic negatives prepared by the office of the Director-General of Archæology during the year 1909-10.

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
1	Delhi Museum	Terracotta plaque with seated figure of the sun-god. In proper left lower corner *Ādityaḥ* in characters of late Gupta period[1]	8½" × 6½"
2	Chitorgarh .	Palace of Ratan Singh and rampart of fort; from outside Rāmpōl gate	,,
3	,,	Palace of Ratan Singh, from north-east . . .	,,
4	,,	Ditto ditto	,,
5	,,	Ditto from east	,,
6	,,	Small Tower of Fame (Kīrttistambha) with Jaina temple, from south-west	,,
7	,,	Small Tower of Fame: detail of lower portion . .	,,
8—9	,,	Two photographs of a carved pillar in Kumbha-śyāma temple. Late Gupta	,,
10	,,	Another carved pillar in the same temple . . .	,,
11	,,	Four-armed standing image of Śiva in niche on exterior of sanctum of Kumbha-śyāma temple . . .	,,
12	,,	Panel in ante-chamber of Kumbha-śyāma temple, with Vishṇu lying on Śēsha in centre	,,
13	,,	Dilapidated balcony on north side of ante-chamber of Kumbha-śyāma temple	,,
14	,,	Great Tower of Fame from south	,,
15	,,	Gōmukha gateway near Great Tower of Fame . .	,,
16	,,	Jaimal's palace, from north-east	,,
17	Eran . .	General view of the monuments at Eran, from east .	,,
18	,,	Platform built of a miscellany of Gupta stones, at southern end of site	,,
19	,,	Stone flag-staff[2] (*dhvaja-stambha*) of Vishṇu erected in the reign of Budha-gupta. Fleet, *Gupta Inscriptions*, page 88 *seq*	,,
20	,,	Ruined temple of Vishṇu with four-armed standing statue of that god in the sanctum. Gupta period . . .	,,
21	,,	Stone column known as the churn of Bhīma's mother .	,,
22	,,	Colossal standing statue of Vishṇu in temple referred to in No. 20. Gupta work	,,
23	,,	Doorway of Vishṇu temple showing the statue in the sanctum, from east	,,
24	,,	Gupta column of the pot and foliage type built on platform at southern end of site	,,
25	,,	Colossal statue of the boar-incarnation of Vishṇu with the figure of the earth goddess hanging from its right tusk. The body of the deity is covered with rows of standing figures evidently saints or *rishis* . . .	,,
26	Indian Museum.[3]	Post of railing of Bharhut *stūpa* with figure of Chulakōka-dēvatā in bold relief standing on elephant under *aśōka* tree	,,
27	,,	Statue of door-keeper from Rānī Nūr rock-cut temple at Udayagiri in Orissa	,,
28	,,	Female statue found at Bēsnagar. Front view. Mauryan .	,,
29	,,	Ditto back view	,,
30	,,	Large-sized male statue standing without head and hands. Inscription in Mauryan characters behind left shoulder. Sandstone polished like Aśōka columns. From a field near Patna	,,

[1] *Cf.* Dr. Vogel. *Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology, page 2, A 18.*
[2] This column is called by the villagers *Bhīm kī-gadā* or the mace of Bhima.
[3] For fuller information about the antiquities in the Indian Museum the reader is referred to Anderson's *Catalogue and Handbook of Archæological collections in the Indian Museum.*

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description	Size.
31	Indian Museum.	Same as No. 30. Side view	8½" × 6½"
32	"	Another statue similar to No. 30 and found at the same place, front view	"
33	"	Ditto, Side view	"
34	"	View of a pillar and three cross-bars of the Bharhut railing. The pillar exhibits a goblin (*Supāvasō Yakhō*) standing on a crouching elephant	"
35	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with figure of Gaṅgita *Yaksha*	"
36	"	Medallion on Bharhut railing showing Buddha's conception	"
37	"	Cross-bar of Bharhut railing with fish-tailed monster	"
38	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing	"
39	"	Coping of Bharhut railing with representation of a *jātaka*. *Cat.* I, p. 93, A 52	"
40	"	Scene from coping of Bharhut railing. *Cat.* I, p. 88, A 33	"
41	"	Scene from coping of Bharhut railing. *Cat.* I, p. 85, A 21	"
42	"	Cross-bar of Bharhut railing with medallion. *Cat.* I, p. 16, C. B. 1	"
43	"	Cross-bar of Bharhut railing with medallion	"
44	"	Cross-bar of Bharhut railing with humorous scene. *Cat.* I, p. 37, C. B. 26	"
45	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with medallion. *Cat.* I, p. 33, P 6	"
46	"	Cross-bar of Bharhut railing with decorative medallion. *Cat.* I, p. 58, C. B. 59	"
47	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with figure of goddess Sirimā. *Cat.* I, p. 40, P 16	"
48	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with half medallion at top. *Cat.* I, p. 36, P 12	"
49	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with representation of festival of Buddha's head-dress in upper portion	"
50	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with humorous scene. *Cat.* I, p. 16, P 2	"
51	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing exhibiting worship of the wisdom tree of Gautama Buddha. *Cat.* I, p. 16, P 3	"
52-53	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing showing the adoration of the *bōdhi* tree and the *vajrāsana*. *Cat.* I, p. 70, P 29	"
54	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing exhibiting veneration of a Buddhist *stūpa*. *Cat.* I, p. 68, P 29	"
55	"	Lower portion of the same pillar showing man and woman standing between octagonal pilasters	"
56	"	Another aspect of pillar 29 of Bharhut railing showing worship of the wheel of law. *Cat.* I, p. 66	"
57	"	Same pillar, adoration of the wisdom tree of Gautama Buddha by the Nāga King Erapata. *Cat.* I, p. 64	"
58	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with figure of female goblin (*yakshī*)	"
59	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with figure of a soldier. *Cat.* I, p. 113, P 30	"
60	"	Gandhāra relief showing Indra's visit to Gautama Buddha. No. 5099	"
61	"	Same scene from Mathurā	"
62	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with Indraśailaguhā scene	"
63	"	Fragment from Peshawar with Buddha seated with attendant and worshipper. *Cat* I, p. 259, Pı 18	"
64	"	Fragment from Yusufzai with man, woman and a child. *Cat.* I, p. 224, G 44	"
65	"	Fragment from Yusufzai showing lion with rider	"
66	"	Fragment from Yusufzai with Kubēra and Hāritī (?) *Cat.* I, p. 203, G 3	"
67	"	Pediment from Swat valley showing Buddha seated in centre in attitude of expounding law. No. 5090	"
68	"	Relief from Yusufzai showing Dipaṅkara Buddha receiving homage from Sumēdha	"
69	"	Relief from Yusufzai showing Gautama Buddha's demise	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
70	Indian Museum.	Relief from Yusufzai with Buddha's coffin . . .	8½" × 6½"
71	„	Gandhāran sculpture showing the sun god in chariot drawn by four horses. *Cat.* I, p. 229, G 58 . . .	„
72	„	Frieze from Yusufzai with Buddhist scenes. *Cat.* I, p. 232, G 67	„
73	„	Relief from Gandhāra showing Gautama Buddha's reception by the Śākyas (?) No. 5080	„
74	„	Relief from Gandhāra illustrating the submission of the Nāga Apalāla	„
75	„	Relief showing the arrival of Gautama Buddha among the Śākyas. No. 5103	„
76	„	Relief from Swat valley illustrating Gautama Buddha's demise. No. 5147	„
77	„	Relief from Gandhāra with figure of Buddha seated in meditation	„
78	„	Model *stūpa* from Swat valley carved with scenes from Gautama Buddha's life. Circa 100 A. D . . .	„
79	„	Ditto ditto	„
80	„	Capital of a pillar from Chaubārā mound at Mathurā. Circa 100 A. D.	„
81	„	Pillar with medallion containing a *jātaka* scene. From Bharhut. *Cat.* I, p. 118, M 11	„
82	„	Pillar from Bharhut illustrating adoration of the wisdom tree of Kāśyapa Buddha	„
83	„	Medallion from Bharhut with representation of a temple or other building. *Cat.* I, p. 49, M 1 . . .	„
84	„	Slab with figure of Tārā seated in easy attitude. Buddhist creed around border. From Bōdh Gayā. *Cat.* II, p. 60, B. G. 135	„
85	„	Standing figure of Padmapāṇi from Bōdh Gayā. Mediæval. No. 5861	„
86	„	Four-armed and three-eyed male figure seated, presumably Śiva. Mediæval	„
87	„	One large and two small images of Tārā from Magadha. Mediæval	„
88	„	Statue of Buddha standing in attitude of protection; from Mathurā. *Cat.* I, p. 181, M 5. Gupta . . .	„
89	„	Railing pillar with female figure standing on couchant atlante. From Mathurā. *Cat.* I, p. 186, M 15*a* .	„
90	„	Standing Buddha in attitude of protection. From Sārnāth. Gupta. *Cat.* II, p. 12, S 15	„
91	„	Two steles with scenes from Gautama Buddha's life. Gupta. From Sārnāth	„
92	„	Hercules strangling the Memaean lion (?) From Mathurā. *Cat.* I, p. 190, M 17	„
93	„	Image of Maitrēya from Gayā. Mediæval. No. 3790	„
94	„	Lower portion of standing female statue from Mathurā. *Cat.* I, p. 183, M 9	„
95	„	Image of Vishṇu standing. Probably from Magadha. Mediæval. No. 6078	„
96	„	Image of the sun-god from Gaur. Mediæval. *Cat.* II, p. 263, Gr. 20	„
97	„	Image of Vishṇu. *Cat.* II, p. 342, Ms. 6 . . .	„
98	„	Image of Vishṇu. Mediæval	„
99	„	Image of Vishṇu. Mediæval. *Cat.* II, p. 342, Ms. 13 .	„
100	„	Another view of No. 96	„
101	„	Image of Tārā dedicated in 3rd year of King Rāmapāla of Bengal. No. 3824	„
102	„	Image of Muṇḍēśvarī. No. 3952	„
103	„	Image of Tārā. Mediæval. No. 5618 . . .	„
104	„	Buddha standing in protection; from Sārnāth. Gupta. *Cat.* II, p. 19, S. 34	„
105	„	A Nāga couple. No. 4216	„
106	„	Image of Avalōkitēśvara. Mediæval. No. 3804 . .	„

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
107	Indian Museum.	Image of Buddha standing in gift-bestowing attitude; from Bihar. *Cat.* II, p. 81, Br. 8	8¼" × 6½"
108	"	Image of Mārichi standing. Mediæval. No. 4614	"
109	"	Image of Buddha seated in meditation; from Java. *Cat.* II, p. 195, J. 5	"
110	"	Dancing girl. *Cat.* II, p. 340, Ms. 2	"
111	"	Architectural stone with Vishṇu and his wives; from Gaur. *Cat.* II, p. 262, Gr. 18	"
112	"	Female statue from Bhuvanēśvara, which must have been used in the exterior decoration of a temple. *Cat.* II, p. 219, Br. 4	"
113	"	Statue similar to 112. *Cat.* II, p. 217, Br. 1.	"
114	"	Statue similar to 113. *Cat.* II, p. 219, Br. 3	"
115	"	Leogryph with rider which has served as a bracket. From Bhuvanēśvara. *Cat.* II, p. 221, Br. 6	"
116	"	Buddha seated in earth-touching attitude, from Magadha. Mediæval. No. 6266	"
117	"	Buddha in same attitude, from Kurkihār. Mediæval. *Cat.* II, p. 76, Kr. 12	"
118	"	Frieze from Amaravati illustrating the dream of Māyādēvī. Mauryan. *Cat.* I, p. 196, A 1	"
119	"	Pillar from Amaravati railing with the wheel of law supported on elaborate pillar. *Cat.* I, p. 197, A 2	"
120	"	Pillar of pot and foliage type from a Hindu building at Gaur	"
121	"	Detail of lower part of same	"
122	"	Sculpture showing Buddha's sermon in Tushita heaven. From Sārnāth. *Cat.* II, p. 7, S 5	"
123	"	Stele with four important scenes from Buddha's life, from Sārnāth. *Cat.* II, p. 6, S 2	"
124	"	Relief showing Buddha seated in temple in earth-touching attitude. From Bihar. *Cat.* II, p. 80, Br. 5	"
125	"	Image of Ushṇishavijayā from Magadha. Mediæval	"
126	"	Image of Tārā. Mediæval. No. 5862	"
127	"	Gaṇēśa dancing. No. 5625	"
128	"	Buddha standing in protection, from Sārnāth. Gupta. *Cat.* II, p. 11, S 14	"
129	"	Head of colossal statue from Sānkisā. Kushaṇa. *Cat.* II, p. 117, Sa 1	"
130	"	Terracotta head from Kosam. *Cat.* II, p. 112, Ki 1	"
131	"	Relief showing a Tibetan Bōdhisattva. *Cat.* II, p. 159, Di 2	"
132	"	Relief with one male and two female figures, from Sankisa. Kushaṇa period. *Cat.* II, p. 118, Sa 2	"
133	"	Terracotta plaque with figure of celestial. Gupta. From Newal. *Cat.* II, p. 208, Nl. 1	"
134	"	Śiva and Pārvati and Kārttikēya (?). *Cat.* II, pp. 310-11, Ui 1 and 2	"
135	"	Upper portion of four-armed image of Avalōkitēśvara. Mediæval. *Cat.* II, p. 119, Sa 3	"
136	"	Terracotta tablet with figure of a prince seated in easy attitude. From Pehōā. Gupta. *Cat.* II, p. 316, Pa 1	"
137	"	Terracotta plaque with Vishṇu reclining on the serpent Śēsha. Gupta. From Bhitargaon. *Cat.* II, p. 296, Bn. 1	"
138	"	Terracotta figure of Avalōkitēśvara from Bodh Gayā. *Cat.* II, p. 60, B.G. 140	"
139	"	Image of Buddha seated in attitude of expounding law. Mediæval	"
140	"	Pillar of Bharhut railing with figure of Chakravāka, king of serpents	"
141	"	Image of Vishṇu from Magadha. Mediæval	"
142	"	Copper swords from Fatehgaṛh. *Cat.* II, p. 405	"
143	"	Ditto ditto	"
144	"	Nāga couple similar to No. 105	"
145	Mathurā Museum.	Image of Vishṇu seated. Mediæval	"

Appendix D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
146	Mathurā Museum	Krishṇa raising the Gōvardhana mount	8½" × 6½"
147	"	Image of Śiva	"
148	"	Śiva with Gaurī seated on his left thigh	"
149	"	Fragment of door-jamb	"
150	"	Image of a Jaina *tīrthaṅkara*	"
151	"	Two terracotta figurines	"
152	"	Sculpture with three female figures seated in a line	"
153	"	Female statue without head	"
154	"	Column with female figure standing	"
155	"	Celestial with his consort and bust of female musician	"
156	"	Pillar with female figure standing and holding ladle in right hand	"
157	"	Pillar with dancing girl and dwarf incarnation of Vishṇu above	"
158	"	Fragment with bust of female figure under *kadamba* tree	"
159	"	Female figure standing under tree	"
160	"	Coping stone with group of musicians	"
161	"	Cross-bar of railing with rosette containing horse and rider	"
162	"	Railing pillar with soldier standing facing	"
163	"	Headless soldier standing to front	"
164	"	Statue of Maitrēya without right arm and feet	"
165	"	Upper portion of male figure	"
166	"	Headless Bōdhisattva standing facing	"
167	"	Tōraṇa lintel. Front view	"
168	"	Do. back	"
169	"	Group of three figures, the central one presumably a female	"
170–173	Bēsnagar	Inscribed column of Heliodoros	6½" × 4¾"
174–175	"	Remains of railing exposed by Mr. Lake near column of Heliodoros	"
176	"	Mauryan capital	"
177	"	Statue of elephant with traces of driver	"
178	Bhaja Caves	Standing figure inside *vihāra*	"
179	"	Standing figure with guitar at left side	"
180–181	"	King and Queen riding in four-horsed chariot, with *atlante* underneath	"
182–183	"	Elephant with driver and rider climbing uphill, with tree surrounded by human figures beneath	"
184	"	Sculpture outside temple	"
185	"	Detail of two columns	"
186	Hallebid	Hoysalēśvara temple with tank: general view	"
187	"	Ditto from West	"
188	"	Ditto detail of Western portion	"
189	"	Ditto detail of South-West portion	"
190–192	"	Ditto detail on East	"
193	"	Ditto detail of Eastern doorway with door-keepers	"
194–195	"	Ditto detail of North-West portion	"
196	"	Ditto general view of Eastern portion, from South-East	"
197	"	Ditto detail of South doorway with door-keepers	"
198–199	"	Ditto Bull Nandi	"
200–201	"	Image of the Sun-god (Sūrya)	"
202	"	Hoysalēśvara temple; general view from North-East	"
203	"	Ditto Sculpture with uncertain subject	"
204–209	"	Hoysalēśvara temple; details of carvings in North-West portion	"
210–211	"	Jaina temple at Basti; general views from North-East	"
212	"	Ditto front view	"
213	"	Kēdārēśvara temple: general view	"
214–225	"	Ditto statuary in North-West portion	"
226–227	"	Ditto goddess seated cross-legged presumably Brahmāṇī	"
228–229	"	Ditto; carved lintel lying in compound	"
230	Belur	Chenakēśvarasvāmi temple: general view from South	"
231	"	Ditto from West	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
232	Belur	Chenakēśvarasvāmi temple : detail of East doorway	6½ × 4¾"
233	"	Ditto detail of South doorway	"
234	"	Ditto detail of a screen in South portion of temple	"
235	"	Ditto detail of a bracket	"
236	"	Ditto detail of two brackets	"
237	"	Ditto image of Durgā as Mahishāsuramardinī	"
238	"	Ditto two screens in Eastern portion	"
239	Amaravati	Pillar of outer railing : front view (*cf.* Burgess, *Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta*, Pl. V, 1	"
240	"	Pillar of outer railing : back view (Pl. V, 2)	"
241	"	Ditto detail of lower portion of back side	"
242	"	Pillar of outer railing. Pl. XI, 4	"
243-244	"	Pillar of outer railing. Pl. XII, 3	"
245	"	Ditto detail of lower portion	"
246-247	"	Pillar of inner railing. Pl. XIV, 1	"
248	"	Cross-bar of outer railing. Pl. XVIII, 12	"
249	"	Ditto ditto Pl. XIX, 2	"
250	"	Ditto ditto Pl. XIX, 1	"
251	"	Coping of outer railing. Pl. XXIV, 2	"
252	"	Ditto ditto Pl. XXVII, 2	"
253	"	Coping stone of outer railing showing dream of Māyādēvī Pl. XXVIII, 1	"
254	"	Slab carved with *stūpa*. Pl. XL, 2	"
255	"	Pillar of inner railing with scenes from Buddha's life. Pl. XLI, 6	"
256-257	"	Fragment of frieze, inner railing. Pl. XLII, 4	"
258	"	Pillar of inner railing. Pl. XLII, 8	"
259	"	Frieze from inner railing Pl. XLII, 9	"
260	"	Slab from the *stūpa*	"
261	"	Frieze with figures of Buddha alternating with *stūpas*. Pl. XLIII, 3	"
262-263	"	Slab from the casing of the central *stūpa*. Pl. XLVIII, 4	"
264	"	Slab from central *stūpa*. Pl. XLIX, 1	"
265	"	Sculpture from central *stūpa*. Pl. XLIX, 3	"
266	"	Ditto ditto Pl. XLIX, 7	"
267	"	Ditto ditto Pl. XLIX, 2	"
268	"	*Chaitya* slab from the inner railing. Pl. I	"
269-270	"	Medallion from cross-bar of railing	"
271-272	"	Cross-bars from outer rail	"
273-275	"	Sculptures	"
276	"	Frieze. Pl. XLII, 5	"
277	"	Sculptured slab. Pl. LIV, 1	"
278	Jaggayyapeta	Ditto Pl. LV, 3	"
279	"	Slab with Buddha standing in attitude of protection. Pl. LV, 5	"
280-281	Mount of St. Thomas near Madras.	Wooden tablet with picture of Virgin Mary and Jesus in St. Thomas' Church	"
282-283	"	Cross of St. Thomas discovered in 1547 A.D., with arch above it (Sewell, *Antiquities*, I, pp. 175—6)	"
284-285	Jōgēśvarī cave in Thana district.	General view of rock, which contains the cave.	"
286-288	"	Southern side of the cave	"
289	"	East doorway of cave	"
290-291	"	Modern minaret outside cave	"
292	Peshawar	Kaṇishka casket, crystal reliquary with Buddha's relics, sealing and coin	3½" × 6¼"
293-294	"	Kharoshṭhi inscription punctured on sides of Kaṇishka casket	"
295	Mandalay	Gold casket in which the relics of the Buddha were presented by the Government of India to the Buddhist Community of Burma in 1910	"
296	Indian Museum.	Kaṇishka casket shown to Dalai Lama and his suite	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description	Size.
297	Sârnâth .	Photo of drawing made by Mr. Oertel of the umbrella of Mathurâ Bôdhisattva	8½" × 6½"
298-299	Bengal	Impressions of two inscriptions in Mauryan Brâhmî script .	"
300	Sahêṭh Mahêṭh.	Beads of stone and gold found in a bowl in a *stûpa* north of No. 5 at Sahêṭh	"
301	"	Terracotta moulds found in area west of monastery No. 1 at Sahêṭh	"
302-303	Jankhat .	Group of sculptures	"
304	Bhiṭâ near Allahabad	Interior of trench XLII with Śuṅga remains at the east end, from West	"
305-306	"	No. XLII, from South-West	"
307	"	Trench XL, showing early Mauryan rooms and Kushaṇa remains on higher level	"
308	"	Trench XL, with late remains, from North-East . .	"
309	"	Ditto, Kushana rooms, from South . . .	"
310	"	Gupta remains in XL, from South-West . . .	"
311	"	Trench XL, view of late wall removed from over early rooms *c* and *d*, from North-East	"
312	"	Mauryan rooms *c*, *d*, *e*, in XL, from bottom of trench .	"
313	"	Block of houses Nos. XLIV, XXIX and XXX, from South-West	"
314	"	Houses Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, from South-West	"
315	"	Alley with houses Nos. XXIX and XXX, from North .	"
316	"	Houses Nos. XXIX, XXX, XLVI, from North-West .	"
317	"	Middle portion of No. XXX and alley to South-East of it	"
318	"	Road No. 2, with houses and lanes, to North of it; from South	"
319	"	House No. XXIII, from main approach . . .	"
320	"	Houses Nos. XLVI, XXX and XXIX, from North-East	"
321	"	View of excavations North-East of main approach .	"
322	"	Excavations to South-West of main approach in progress .	"
323	"	Houses Nos. XII and XIII during excavation . .	"
324	"	Main approach with buildings on either side, from South	"
325	"	Main approach from South-East	"
326	"	Ditto, with buildings on either side, from North-West	"
327	"	View in deep pit on main approach between houses Nos. XII and XXII, showing stratification in South side below front wall of XII	"
328	"	Main approach in front of No. XII, showing stratification in deep pit, from South-East	"
329	"	Deep pit on main approach in front of No. XII, showing stratification, from North-West	"
330-331	"	Houses Nos. VII, XIII, XIX and XXII, from North-East	"
332	"	Houses on the South-West side of main approach and XXII on the other side; from North-West . . .	"
333	"	Houses VII and VIII with Gupta well, from North-West	"
334	"	Row of houses on the South-West side of the main approach	"
335-337	"	General view of excavations to South-West of main approach	"
338	"	Terracotta objects Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 30, 31 and 46 .	"
339	"	Terracotta figurines, Nos. 88, 89, 94, 95, 101 and 118 .	"
340	"	" " " 113—116 and 119-120 . .	"
341	"	" " " 80—87 and 90 to 93 . .	"
342	"	" " " 64 to 67	"
343	"	Terra-cotta figures, Nos. 41, 43 to 45	"
344	"	Ditto " 122-125	"
345	"	Ditto " 68 to 79	"
346	"	Ditto " 102 to 111	"
347	"	Ditto " 54, 56, 57 to 61	"
348	"	Śiva and Gauri seated side by side with their vehicles under their feet. (Terracotta No. 49)	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No	Place.	Description.	Size.
349	Bhiṭā	Terracotta figures, Nos. 34-37	8½″ × 6½″
350	"	Ditto " 25 and 26; side view	"
351	"	Ditto " 18, 25 and 26; front view	"
352	"	Terracotta toy-cart composed of terracottas, Nos. 17 and 21-23	"
353	"	Terracotta objects, Nos. 1 to 6. Pre-Mauryan	"
354	"	Ditto Nos. 13, 15, 16, 32 and 117	"
355-356	"	Terracotta disc (No. 9) carved on both faces. Mauryan	"
357	"	Terracotta figurine No. 14; front view	6½″ × 4¾″
358	"	Ditto do. side view	"
359	"	Terracotta dish (No. 47) with seven goddesses seated inside it around a pedestal	"
360	"	Terracotta dish (No. 48) with symbols	"
361-362	"	Terracotta head (No. 63). Gupta	"
363	"	Terracottas Nos. 27, 28 and 33	"
364	"	Terracotta seal moulds (Nos. 13 and 115) with symbols	8½″ × 6½″
365	"	Terracotta sealings Nos. 17 to 22, 24 to 27, 29, 31, 32 and 40	"
366	"	Terracotta, copper and ivory seals with legends and devices (Nos. 1 to 12)	"
367	"	Terracotta sealings of officials (Nos. 33, 34, 36-39, 44 to 47, 49 to 50)	"
368	"	Terracotta sealings of officials, guilds and private individuals (Nos. 51-54, 56-61, 64, 66, 67 and 70-75)	"
369	"	Terracotta sealings of officials and private individuals, (Nos. 42, 86-87)	"
370	"	Terracotta sealings of private individuals (Nos. 63, 76-85, 88-91)	"
371	"	Terracotta sealings of private individuals and one of a town (Nos. 92-101, 103, 105 and 107)	"
372	"	Terracotta sealings (Nos. 108-110, 112-114, 116-120)	"
373	"	Religious and official terracotta sealings (Nos. 14-16, 23, 30, 35 and 43)	"
374	"	Celts Nos. 2, 3 and 7	"
375-376	"	Sculptured stones Nos. 3, 4 and 5	"
377	"	Stone mortars and pestles (Nos. 9, 10 and 11)	"
378	"	Fragmentary stone sculptures (No. 13, 14 and 16)	"
379	"	Stone plaque (No. 15) with Mauryan relief	"
380-381	"	Stone beads (Nos. 18 and 19)	"
382	"	Stone caskets, etc. (Nos. 33 to 39)	"
383	"	Stone lids of caskets (Nos. 40 to 46)	"
384	"	Stone mortars with legs (Nos. 7 and 8)	"
385	"	Stone capital of a column (No. 12)	"
386	"	Stone sculpture with Durgā slaying buffalo demon	6½″ × 4¾″
387	"	Two sculptures (Nos. 21-22) one of which presents Mahishāsuramardinī	"
388	"	Crystal pendant with human face cut on it	"
389-390	"	Image of Buddha of the time of Kumāragupta in Mankuar garden near Bhiṭā	"
391	"	Mortar and pestle	"
392	"	Fragment of halo of an image	"
393	"	Stone tablets presumably for dedication in temples	"
394	"	Fragment of sculpture with part of halo, a celestial and a worshipper	"
395	"	Potsherds, Nos. 1 to 6	"
396	"	Pottery Nos. 7 to 19	"
397	"	Ditto 46-47	"
398	"	Ditto 63-65	"
399	"	Ditto 74-75	"
400	"	Ditto 99-101	"
401	"	Ditto 20-31	"
402	"	Ditto 32-34	8½″ × 6½″
403	"	Ditto 48-58	"
404	"	Ditto 45, 59-62 and 66-70	"
405	"	Ditto 71-73. Two finials and a roof tile	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
406	Bhiṭā	Pottery Nos. 76-86	8½″×6½″
407	"	Ditto 89-98	"
408	"	Gold ornaments Nos. 1 to 5 and 7 to 9	"
409	"	Gold disc (No. 11) embossed with human face, presumably a forehead ornament	6¼″×¾″
410	"	Three pieces of a carved halo	"
411	Leh and Ladakh	Two terracotta cremation tablets with figures	8½″×6¼″
412	Leh	Three terracotta cremation tablets	"
413	Leh and Ladakh	Two " "	"
414	Leh	" " "	"
415	Rupshu	Three "	"
416	"	" "	"
417	Ladakh	Two cremation tablets with *stūpas* and writing, presumably Buddhist creed	"
418	Ladakh and Leh	Three terracotta cremation tablets with *stūpas* and writing	"
419	Leh	Three " " " Buddhist creed in mediæval Nāgarī	"
420	Leh and rGya	Three terracotta cremation tablets with *stūpa* and Buddhist creed	"
421	rGya and Ladakh	Three terracotta cremation tablets with groups of *stūpas* and Buddhist creed	"
422	Alchi mkhar-gog	Three potsherds	"
423	Basgo, Ladakh	Round terracotta seal	6¼″×4¾″
424	Leh and Ladakh	Two terracotta cremation tablets	"
425	"	Terracotta cremation tablet and *stūpa* with Buddhist creed in Nāgarī characters around body	"
426	rGya and Ladakh	Two miniature terracotta *stūpas* with inscription round body	"
427	Ladakh	Two terracotta cremation tablets with figures of Maitrēya and Prajñāpāramitā respectively. Both have the Buddhist creed around margin	"
428	"	Three terracotta cremation tablets, one of which has Buddha in earth-touching attitude and another Hayagrīva (?)	"
429	Ladakh and Skara near Leh	Two terracotta cremation tablets, one of which has Buddha seated in earth-touching attitude and the other *stūpa* and Buddhist creed in Nāgarī characters	"
430	Skara near Leh rGyam-thsa near Leh rGya and Ladakh	Four terracotta cremation tablets with groups of *stūpas* and Buddhist creed in Nāgarī characters	"
431	Leh	Three bronze buttons from a grave	"
432	...	Leaf of a paper manuscript	"
433	Leh and Bashahr	Two terracotta cremation tablets	"
434	Leh	" " " and a miniature *stūpa* with inscription	"
435	Likir	Two terracotta cremation tablets	"
436	Nubra near Ladakh and Nako near Bashahr	" " " "	"
437	Leh and Ladakh	" " " "	"
438	Li, Bashahr	Terracotta tablet bearing figure with ten heads and eight arms	"

APPENDIX D—*concld.*

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Size.
439	Skara near Leh and Sabu near Ladakh .	Two terracotta tablets—one of which has a *stūpa* and Buddhist creed. The other has probably a long quotation from Buddhist scripture and a *stūpa* in centre .	6½" × 4¾"
440	Bashahr .	Three terracotta cremation tablets	,,
441	Leh .	Piece of metal with double *vajra* and metallic sieve . .	,,
442	Bashahr .	Wooden mask	,,
443	,, .	Terracotta objects, one of which has the shape of a conch .	,,
444	aBrogpai mkhar, Bashahr, Bragnag mkhar and Khalatse	Five ancient potsherds	,,
445	...	Circular disc with Tibetan inscription . . .	8½" × 6¼"
446	Khalatse .	Terracotta cremation tablet with Buddha seated in attitude of expounding law, Buddhist creed in Nāgarī and *stūpas* around margin	,,
447	Bashahr and Nubra near Ladakh .	Two terracotta cremation tablets and two miniature *stūpas*	,,
448	Leh and Khotan .	Three cremation tablets	,,
449	Skara near Leh and Khalatse	Five cremation objects	,,
450	Khalatse, Spiti and Shipke	Fourteen cremation objects of sorts	,,
451	Khalatse	Tibetan writing-board and a cup	,,
452	Leh and Khalatse	Axe and three other objects	,,
453	...	Tibetan drill	,,
454	...	Tibetan scale	,,
455-457	Ladakh .	Three inscriptions	,,
458	...	Stucco figures	,,
459	...	Iron figure of man holding staff in left hand. Front	6¼" × 4¾"
460	...	Ditto ditto . . . Back	8½" × 6¼"
461	Lahore .	Three bangles, a bull and a human figurine of bronze .	,,
462	...	Double-edged sword	,,
463	Indian Museum .	Stone moulds	,,
464-472	,,	Gems from Mrs. Pearse's collection	,,
473-481	,,	Duplicates of same	,,
482-485	,,	Gems from Mrs. Pearse's collection	,,
486	...	Ring and gold seal	6½" × 4¾"
487	...	Same ring	,,
488-490	...	Photographs taken by Mr. Francke in Indian Tibet .	,,

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